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(71) Applicants
The Dow Chemical
Company,
Midland,
County of Midland,
State of Michigan,
United States of America.
(72) Inventors
Robert Russell Grinstead
(74) Agents
Boult, Wade & Tennant
27, Fumival Street,
London, EC4A 1PQ.

(54) Metallurgical extractant system

(57) An extractant system comprising (a) an alkylaromatic sulfonic acid (molecular weight of at least 400) and (b) a chelating amine having a pKa value for the amine group of from about 3 to about 9 and further having at least two coordinating centres in the molecule, at least one such centre being a ring nitrogen in a solvent which is essentially immiscible with water, said system being useful for the selective extraction of desired metals, e.g., cobalt, nickel or copper ions from aqueous acidic ore leach liquors.

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SPECIFICATION

Metallurgical extractant composition and process

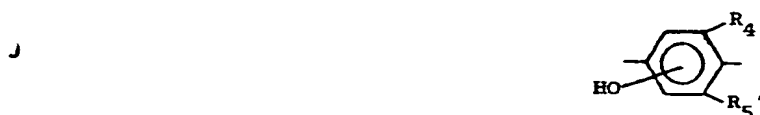
- 5 According to one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an extractant system and process of using the same to selectively extract cobalt, copper or nickel from aqueous acidic ore leach liquors containing the same and having a pH of below about 3.5. The extractant system has superior selectivity and/or activity in the recovery of first metal values, e.g., cobalt, nickel and/or copper from mixtures with each other and/or other second metal values, such as aluminum, calcium, iron, magnesium and manganese and
10 comprises (a) a high molecular weight alkyl aromatic sulfonic acid, (b) a chelating amine and (c) a solvent which is essentially immiscible with water. High selectivity ratios of the desired metals over the non-desired metals, e.g., a Cu:Fe ratio of about 2000 or more, can be obtained by use of the extractant system. The extractant system of the present invention also possesses highly advantageous properties in that cobalt and nickel can be selectively extracted from acid solutions below about pH2 in preference to iron.
- 15 In another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a process for recovering a first metal value selected from the group consisting of cobalt, copper and nickel from an acidic, aqueous ore leach liquor containing said first metal value and a second metal value, the process comprising (1) contacting said leach liquor at a pH of below about 3.5 with a solvent-extractant system comprising (a) a high molecular weight alkylaromatic sulfonic acid, (b) a chelating amine, and (c) a water-immiscible diluent for (a), (b) and
20 metal complexes of (a) and (b) to provide a solution of the first metal value in the extractant, (2) separating the thus-formed solution from the aqueous raffinate depleted in the first metal value, and (3) recovering the first metal value from the separated solution.
- The alkyl aromatic sulfonic acids (a) used in the extractant system and the process of the present invention can vary widely in chemical nature, so long as they have a minimum molecular weight of at least about 400
25 and at least one and preferably two, alkyl groups on the aromatic sulfonic acid nucleus. If a phenyl nucleus is present, these requirements can be met with a benzene sulfonic acid containing at least two alkyl groups having a total of 20 carbon atoms, e.g., didecylbenzenesulfonic acid, or four alkyl groups having a total of 20 carbon atoms, e.g., tetrapentylbenzenesulfonic acid; the alkylaromatic polysulfonic acids should also have a ratio of molecular weight to number of sulfonic acid groups of at least 400:1. Instead of a monocyclic, i.e.,
30 phenyl nucleus, the nucleus can be polycyclic, e.g., naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, tetrahydro-naphthalene, for example. Many variations in the position of substitution are possible and contemplated and mixed positional isomers are included. The alkyl substituents can be straight or branched chain. Additional groups such as hydroxy, ether, halogens, etc., can also be present. Best results are obtained with maximum variations in substituent locations and with maximum branching.
- 35 U.S. Patent 3,843,667 teaches various imidazole compounds which are of use in removing certain metal ions, such as copper, mercury, cobalt, lead and zinc, from aqueous solutions. An important difference between the compounds disclosed in the patent and those used in the present invention is the presence of a dissociable proton on the -OH group present in the compounds of the patent.
- U.S. Patent 3,878,266 discloses a process for recovering copper from an aqueous solution using a
40 chelating hydroxy-oxime. This system uses a small amount of a dialkyl sulfosuccinate to increase the speed of exchange of copper ions from the aqueous phase into the organic phase.
- U.S. Patent 4,018,865 teaches a metal ion extraction process related to that claimed by Applicant except that the patent uses an aliphatic alpha-hydroxy oxime as the chelating agent.
- The most preferred alkylaromatic sulfonic acids are branched polyalkyl substituted naphthalene sulfonic
45 acids. These are made, for example, by sulfonating polyalkylnaphthalenes. The polyalkylnaphthalenes can be made by alkylating naphthalene with olefins, for example, propylene trimer or tetramer, or alkyl halides, with a suitable catalyst, e.g., hydrogen fluoride or anhydrous aluminum chloride in a suitable solvent such as naphtha, sulfur dioxide, nitrobenzene or a mixture of benzene and nitrobenzene. Such a process produces naphthalene substituted with alkyl groups and, if a branched olefin is used, such as propylene trimer or
50 propylene tetramer, obtained by polymerizing propylene by an acid catalyst such as phosphoric acid, then the alkyl groups will be highly branched as well. Sulfonation is achieved by treating the polyalkylaromatic with a sulfonating agent. For example, the dialkyl aromatic compound is dissolved in an inert solvent, such as petroleum naphtha, hexane, heptane, octane, chlorinated solvents, and the like, and sulfuric acid, preferably oleum, is introduced into the solution at the desired temperature and with agitation. After reaction
55 is complete, the sulfonic acid product is separated from any co-produced polysulfonic acid by adding water to selectively extract the polysulfonic acid, leaving the alkyl-aromatic sulfonic acid in the organic phase. Detailed techniques for preparing dinonylnaphthalene sulfonic acid, didodecyl naphthalene sulfonic acid and isomers and analogs thereof, including the benzene analogs, are described in U.S. Patent 3,764,548.
- The chelating amines (b) of the present invention are generally described as chelating agents having at
60 least two coordinating centers in the molecule, e.g., a nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, or like moiety, at least one of which is a nitrogen moiety incorporated into an aromatic or semi-aromatic ring, such as, for example, pyridine, oxazole or the like. Preferred chelating amines are those which have 2, and most preferably 3, nitrogen coordinating centers. Generally such chelating amines have a pKa of from 3 to 9, or most preferably a pKa from 3 to 5. Classes of chelating amines (b) which can be used in the extractant system and process of
65 the present invention include the following:

2-Picolylamines:

where $R_1 = \text{H}, \text{C}_1\text{--C}_{18} \text{ alkyl}, 2\text{-picolyl}, \text{i.e. -}$



15 $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12} \text{ alkyl-substituted benzyl}, \text{--}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOR}_3$,
 where $R_3 = \text{C}_1\text{--C}_{18} \text{ alkyl}$ and n is 1 or 2; and
 $R_7 = \text{C}_1\text{--C}_{18} \text{ alkyl}, \text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12} \text{ alkylbenzyl}, \text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12} \text{ alkylphenyl}, \text{C}_1\text{--C}_4 \text{ hydroxyalkyl}, \text{or}$



where OH is in the -2 and/or -4 ring position and R_4 and R_5 are each independently $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12} \text{ alkyl}$.

25 *8-Aminoquinolines:*



where $R = \text{C}_1\text{--C}_{18} \text{ alkyl}$ or $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12} \text{ alkylbenzyl}$.

35 *Benzoxazoles and Benzodiazoles:*



where R_1 and R_2 each independently represent $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12}$; $R_3 = 2\text{-pyridyl}$;



50 where $R_4 = \text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12} \text{ alkyl}$; and $X = \text{O}, \text{N}$.

Picolinic acid esters and amides:

or

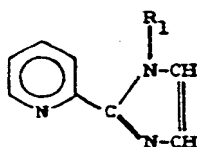


where $R = \text{C}_1\text{--C}_{30} \text{ alkyl}$;

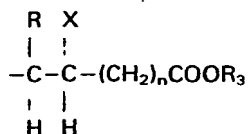
65 where each R_1 and R_2 independently represent H or $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12} \text{ alkyl}$.

65

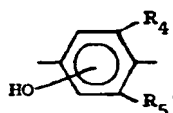
Pyridyl imidazoles:



10 where R_1 is a C_1 to C_{18} alkyl which can optionally bear a hydroxyl or the ester of a hydroxyl group on the second carbon; C_1 to C_{12} alkyl substituted benzyl;

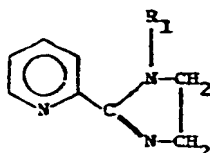


20 where R is a C_1 to C_{18} alkyl, R_3 is a C_1 – C_{18} alkyl, n is an integer of from 1 to about 10, and X is hydrogen or hydroxy with the proviso the total number of carbon atoms in R_1 does not exceed about 20; and



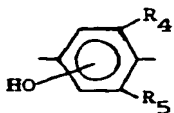
where OH is in the –2 and/or –4 ring position and R_4 and R_5 are each independently C_1 – C_{12} alkyl.

30 *Pyridyl imidazolines:*



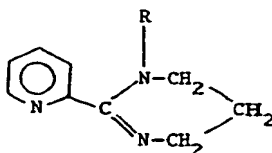
40 where R_1 is C_1 – C_{14} alkyl or alkylbenzyl, C_1 – C_{12} alkyl-substituted benzyl, $-(CH_2)_nCOOR_3$,

where $R_3 = C_1$ – C_{18} alkyl and n is 1 or 2; and



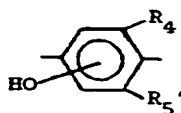
wherein OH is in the –2 and/or –4 ring position and R_4 and R_5 are each independently C_1 – C_{12} alkyl.

Pyridyl tetrahydropyrimidines:



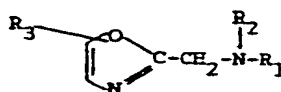
60 where $R = C_1$ – C_{14} alkyl, C_1 – C_{12} alkyl-substituted benzyl, $-(CH_2)_nCOOR_3$,

where $R_3 = C_1-C_{18}$ alkyl and n is 1 or 2; and

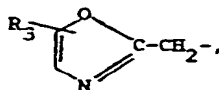


where OH is in the -2 and/or -4 ring position and R_4 and R_5 are each independently C_1-C_{12} alkyl.

Oxazoles:



where $R_3 = C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl, phenyl, C_1-C_{12} alkylphenyl, C_1-C_{12} alkoxy or H in the 4- or 5-ring position; $R_2 = C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl, C_1-C_{12} alkyl-phenyl, C_1-C_{12} alkylbenzyl; and $R_1 =$



or H.

In the foregoing formulas, the alkyl moieties can be straight- or branched-chain and the benzyl, pyridyl and phenyl moieties can also be further substituted with moieties which are not detrimental to the activity of the compound as part of the extractant system described herein. The foregoing classes are illustrative of those which can be used in the present invention and are either readily available or can be prepared by those skilled in the art according to methods known in the art or by procedures obvious therefrom. For example, 2-picolyamines are generally taught in Weissburger, "The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds", Vol. 14, New York, 1961, and Elderfield, "Heterocyclic Compounds", Vol. 1, 1950. Pyridyl imidazoles and tetrahydropyrimidines can be prepared by the methods of Oxley and Short, *J. Chem. Soc.* (1947), p. 497.

A wide variety of water-immiscible organic solvents (diluent), in which the extraction reagents (a) and (b) are dissolved, can be employed according to this invention. The minimum requirements for the diluent (c), however, are that the diluent be substantially water-immiscible, that it will dissolve the extraction reagents in appreciable amounts, e.g., at least about 10-20% and preferably higher, and that it will not interfere with the function of the reagent in extracting the metal values from acid solutions. These diluents can be aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons, halogenated hydrocarbons, petroleum, derivatives, ethers, and the like. Examples of these various diluents include toluene, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, xylene, fuel oil, chloroform, 2-ethyl-hexanol, and particularly kerosene.

Usually, the chelating amine extractant will be present in the organic phase in an amount sufficient to extract at least a portion of the first metal values, e.g., copper, nickel or cobalt, from the aqueous solutions containing the same. Preferably, the chelating amine will be present in an amount of from 2 to 40% by weight based on the total organic phase, with an amount of from 5 to 20% by weight being particularly preferred. The chelating amines employed in the present invention are strong bases and typically have a pK_a of from 3 to 9, preferably from 3 to 5. Preferred chelating amines include the picolyamines, oxazoles, benzoxazoles, pyridyl imidazoles, and the picolinic acid amides and esters. Highly preferred chelating amines are the picolyamines, particularly N-(p-dodecylbenzyl)-bis-picolyamine, pyridyl imidazoles, and the picolinic acid amides and esters.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the extractant system comprises (a) dinonylnaphthalene sulfonic acid and (b) N-(p-dodecylbenzyl)-bis-picolyamine in a water-immiscible diluent, (N,N-bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-picolinamide, hexadecyl picolinate, or 3'-dodecyl-2-(2-pyridyl)-imidazole).

In a preferred embodiment, the extractant system and process of the invention are employed to selectively extract nickel, cobalt or copper from a feed solution containing the same and at least one other metal value.

In practicing the process of the invention, the sulfonic acid compound (a) and the chelating amine (b) can be employed in mole ratios from about 2:1 to about 1:5. Molar amounts of sulfonic acid in excess of the general ratios (i.e., greater than 2) are not generally desirable as loss of selectivity will usually occur. Excess molar amounts of the chelator (i.e., ratios less than 1) will generally result in improved extraction selectivity. In most instances, an excess of (b) will be employed, with an acid/amine ratio in the range of from about 1:1 to about 1:3 being preferred. In one embodiment of the invention, a mole ratio of (a):(b) of about 1:2 is employed for optimum extractant results. The total concentration of (a) and (b) together in the extractant system is usually in the range of from about 0.1 to about 1.2 molar in order to provide adequate capacity without encountering solution viscosity problems. Preferably, the concentration of (b) exceeds that of (a);

most preferably the concentration of (b) is about 0.5 molar or more.

While the volumetric phase ratios of the extractant system to the aqueous solution can vary depending upon several factors such as the amount of the first metal value present in the aqueous phase, the concentrations of (a) and (b) in the organic phase, etc., volumetric phase ratios of from about 1:3 to about 3:1 will generally be employed. These ratios will extract essentially all of the first metal from the aqueous phase within a small number of extraction stages, e.g., 5 or less. In continuous column extractors or similar equipment, 5 or fewer contacts or theoretical plates will normally suffice. Under most circumstances, an extraction or contacting period per stage of at most five minutes is sufficient, although the extraction time usually may be reduced to 1 to 2 minutes, and often 30 seconds or less.

The organic phase to aqueous phase volume ratio can be varied broadly and the most efficient ratio in each case can be readily determined by one skilled in the art. The particular ratio selected for any given extraction may depend upon the extraction reagent, diluent, and type of metal bearing solution employed as well as their concentration and the method of mixing them, and the like.

The extractant system may be contacted with the metal containing aqueous feed by any of the well-known procedures employed in solvent-extractions. While continuous countercurrent methods are preferred, batch, continuous bath, and batch countercurrent methods may also be used. The liquid-liquid contacting means may comprise a pulse column, a countercurrent rotating disc column, and other known systems. Mixing may be carried out at conventional temperatures, advantageously in the range of about 10 to 40°C.

The extraction generally will take place at a pH of below about 3.5, generally between about 0.75 and 3.0 and preferably in the range of 1.5 to 2.5. The following approximate pH ranges are preferred for the indicated feed solutions: copper and iron - 0.9-2.0; nickel and iron, 1.0-3.0; nickel and cobalt 1.5-3.0; copper and nickel, 1.0-2.5; copper and cobalt, 1.0-3.0; copper and zinc, 1.0-2.0; and nickel and zinc, 1.0-2.5. Preferably, nickel or cobalt are extracted from a feed solution according to the present invention at a pH of about 3.0 or less.

After the first metal values have been transferred to the organic phase and the aqueous and organic phases separated, the organic phase containing the first metal value is stripped in any suitable liquid-liquid contactor. In the stripping operation, the first metal containing organic phase is contacted with 10 to 150% by volume of a mineral acid, e.g., sulfuric, nitric or hydrochloric, the choice of acid depending on the anion component of the metal salt desired. Equipment and methods useful in commercial stripping practice are well known and are described in Mining Engineering, 17, pp. 76-80, December, 1965.

In a commercial operation, the aqueous feed and the extractant solutions are fed in the desired ratio into a small agitated mixer. After mixing for one to two minutes, or less, the mixture overflows to and resides in a settler for a period of about five minutes. The phases are then separated continuously, the aqueous raffinate being drawn off and the organic layer transferred to an agitated stripper vessel where acid is added and mixed for about one to two minutes or less. The mixture is then transferred to a settler where, after a few minutes, the phases are separated.

Those skilled in the art will understand that the various extractant systems described herein are not equal in activity but will vary depending upon the components (a) and (b) being employed, the amounts of each and the mole ratio of the same, the content of the particular leach liquor being employed, the metal value desired to be extracted, the contact time, equipment, and other known factors. The optimum operating conditions for any particular extractant system and use thereof can, however be readily determined according to procedures set forth herein and in the known art.

The following examples illustrate the process of the present invention, but are not intended to limit it in any manner whatsoever.

Example 1

In testing extractant systems of the present invention, known techniques such as generally described hereinbelow are employed.

Reagent grade metal sulfate salts and sulfuric acid were used to prepare aqueous stock solutions (synthetic leach) containing about 1 gram/liter each of two or more various metal ions, such as cupric copper, ferric iron, nickel, cobalt and/or aluminum ions. Equal aliquots of the metal ion stock solutions desired are then mixed and either dilute sulfuric acid, water, or dilute sodium carbonate solutions are added to give a final aqueous volume of about 60 milliliters (ml) and an initial pH in the range of 2 to 5. This solution is then mixed with 20 ml of an extractant system comprising a solution of the chelating amine and the alkylaromatic sulfonic acid in an inert diluent and the resulting mixture is vigorously mixed by using mechanical agitation means until the equilibrium pH of the mixture is attained. The two phases are then carefully separated, with the organic phase being stripped with sulfuric acid (1 or 3 N). The raffinate thereof is combined with the aqueous phase and the metal ion concentration thereof is determined by atomic absorption spectrometry. The metal ion concentration in the organic phase is determined by the difference in concentration between the feed and aqueous raffinate concentrations. The distribution coefficient (D_A) of the organic (o) to aqueous (a) phases for each metal is then calculated.

In operations utilizing the foregoing general procedures, 20 ml of a 0.20 M solution of N-(p-dodecylbenzyl)-bid-picolylamine and 0.20 M dinonylnaphthalene sulfonic acid (DNNSA) in an aromatic hydrocarbon diluent (Chevron®) were mixed with 60 ml of an acidic aqueous solution containing 1.0 grams per liter each of nickel, cobalt and aluminum ions, all of the sulfates and mixed for about 2-3 minutes until an equilibrium pH of about 1.6 was attained. Separation and analysis of the aqueous and organic phases as noted above gave

the following results and distribution coefficients:

5	Phase	Metal Ions			5
		Ni	Co	Al	
	aqueous g/l	0.85	0.81	1.01	
	organic g/l	0.38	0.58	0.015	
	D _a	0.45	0.72	0.015	

10 From the foregoing results, it is apparent that considerable nickel and cobalt were extracted, but very little aluminum. 10

Example 2

15 Twenty ml of a 0.20 M solution of N,N'-bis-(5-phenyl-2-oxazolylmethyl) dodecylamine and 0.20 M DNNSA in a hydrocarbon solvent (Napoleum 470), was mixed with 60 ml of the nickel/cobalt/aluminum solution of Example 1 until an equilibrium pH of 1.7 was attained. Analysis of the aqueous and organic phases gave the following results: (organic phase stripped by shaking with 3 N sulfuric acid) 15

20	Phase	Metal Ions			20
		Ni	Co	Al	
	aqueous g/l	0.38	0.80	1.00	
25	organic g/l	1.65	0.62	0.03	25
	D _a	4.3	0.78	0.03	

Example 3

30 The same extractant system used in Example 2 was mixed with 60 ml of a solution containing 1 gram/l of Cu (II) and 1 gram/l Fe (III) until an equilibrium pH of 1.55 was attained. Analysis of the organic and aqueous phases gave the following results: (organic phase stripped by shaking with 3 N sulfuric acid) 30

35	Phase	Metal Ion		35
		Cu	Fe	
	aqueous g/l	0.078	1.039	
	organic g/l	2.76	0.016	
40	D _a	36	0.016	40

The selectivity (ratio of distribution coefficients) of Cu to Fe is about 2100.

Example 4

45 In the manner of Example 1-3, other extractant systems using a variety of chelating amines (0.2 M concentration) were employed with 0.2 M DNNSA in an inert diluent in treating various aqueous feeds containing 1 gram/l each of the metal ions (Cu (II) and Fe (III)) noted in the Table below. The results of such operations, including the equilibrium pH and distribution coefficients, are set forth below in Table I: 45

TABLE I

No.	Chelating Amine	Diluent	Final pH	D& Metal Ion				
				Cu	Fe	Ni	Co	Al
1	(a) N-picolyl-p-(n-butyl) aniline	Toluene	1.6	9.0	0.08	0.9	0.08	-
	(b) "	"	1.0	11.5	0.007	-	-	-
	(c) "	"	1.7	132.	0.01	-	-	-
2	N-(n-butyl)-8-aminoquinoline	A	1.6	2.8	0.13	-	-	-
3	2-(phenylaminomethyl)-4,6- di-t-butyl-benzoxazole	Toluene	1.7	47.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	-
4	1-Benzyl-2-(2-pyridyl)- imidazoline	A	1.6	2.5	0.17	-	-	-
5	N-picolyl-1-cyano-2- ethylhexylamine	A	1.7	7.5	0.3	-	-	-
6	N-picolyl-1-cyano-2- ethylhexylamine	A	2.2	-	-	1.2	0.28	0.22
7	(a) N-picolyl-N-methyl-4- hydroxy-3,5-di-t-butyl benzylamine	A	1.5	2.4	0.01	-	-	-
	(b) "	A	1.5	-	-	0.055	0.037	-
	(c) "	A	3.9	-	-	0.67	0.045	-
8	N-picolyl glycine, -2, 6- dimethylheptyl ester	A	1.6	130.0	0.012	-	-	-

TABLE I (continued)

No.	Chelating Amine	Diluent	Final pH	Då Metal Ion				
				Cu	Fe	Ni	Co	Al
9	N-picoly/ glycine, -2,6-dimethylheptyl ester	A	1.8	-	0.46	1.8	1.0	-
10	N-picoly/4-hydroxy-3,5-di-t-butyl benzylamine	A	3.2	-	-	4.4	0.38	0.56
11	N-[(3,5-di-t-butyl)-4-hydroxybenzyl]-bis-picolyamine	A	2.2	-	-	2.9	2.2	.007
12	Picolinic acid, 2-octyl ethyl ester	A	1.6	10.7	0.3	-	-	-
13	"	A	1.6	-	0.6	2.3	1.3	-
14	N-tridecyl picolinamide	A	1.5	1000	2.3	-	-	-
15	N,N-dibutyl picolinamide	A	1.5	15	0.67	-	-	-
16	"	A	1.5	-	0.7	2.1	0.7	-
17	N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)-2-(2-pyridyl)imidazole	A	1.6	230	0.004	-	-	-
18	"	A	2.1	-	-	0.5	1.23	0.024
19	(a) N-picoly/ glycine, dodecyl ester (b) "	A A	2.7 3.5	- -	- -	0.49 4.3	0.41 12.1	0.004 0.003

TABLE I (continued)

No.	Chelating Amine	Diluent	Desired Metal Ion				
			Final pH	Cu	Fe	Ni	Co
20	(a) N-picolyl glycine, hexadecyl ester	A	1.9	-	-	2	0.01
	(b) "	A	2.9	-	-	18	0.01

*A = NAPOLEUM 470 (Kerr McGee Corp.)

Where a specific equilibrium pH was desired dilute (ca 1N) sulfuric acid or sodium hydroxide was added until the desired pH was obtained and remained constant for 5 minutes.

Example 5

The extractant system of Run No. 11, Example 4 was used in studies to determine the effect of a different inert diluent and different amine/DNNSA concentrations on the extraction distribution coefficients of the metal ions. In such operations, use of the extractant system of Run No. 11 in a completely aromatic hydrocarbon diluent in place of diluent A at equilibrium pH 2.2 increased the D_a of nickel from 2.9 to 11, and of cobalt from 2.2 to 2.3, with no increase in nickel extraction. On the other hand, use of excess DNNSA to amine (concentration decreased from 0.2 to 0.1 M) at an equilibrium pH of 1.7 lowered both the nickel (from 2.9 to 2.2) and cobalt (from 2.2 to 0.7) distribution coefficients and undesirably increased the aluminum D_a from only 0.007 to 0.7. Similar effects were likewise observed when the amine concentration of the extractant system of Run No. 6, in Example 4 was decreased to 1.0 M.

Example 6

Twenty milliliters of an extractant system comprising 2-ethylhexylpicolinate (0.21 M) and DNNSA (0.2 M) in Napoleum 470 was shaken with 60 ml of an aqueous solution containing Ni, 3.6 grams/l; Co, 0.16 grams/l; Fe (III), 1.7 grams/l; Mg, 7.1 grams/l; Al, 1.4 grams/l and Mn, 2.9 grams/l. The phases were separated and the organic phase stripped with 20 ml of 3 N sulfuric acid and both aqueous phases analyzed. This procedure was repeated twice using organic to aqueous phase ratios of 2:1 and 1:1 in place of the initial 1:3 phase ratio and the results of all three runs are as follows:

	O:A Phase Ratio	Equil. pH	% Metal Ion Extracted					
			Ni	Co	Fe	Al	Mg	Mn
(a)	1:3	1.9	28	10	7	1	1	2
(b)	1:1	1.9	70	30	6	-	-	-
(c)	2:1	2.0	90	62	22	-	-	-

The foregoing data indicate higher rates of extraction are achieved as the ratio of organic to aqueous phase is increased. However, those skilled in the art recognize that the extraction values obtained with higher aqueous to organic phase ratios of the extractant system are sufficient to design and operate a countercurrent extract unit which, for example, will afford high nickel and cobalt recovery values.

Example 7

Twenty ml of a 0.2 M solution of DNNS and 0.6 M in 3'-dodecyl-2'-(2-pyridyl)-tetrahydropyrimidine in Napoleum 470 was stirred with 60 ml of an aqueous solution containing 1 g/l each of nickel, cobaltous, and aluminum ions as sulfates. The equilibrium pH was 1.9. The organic phase was separated and stripped with 20 ml of 3N sulfuric acid. Both aqueous phases were analyzed, giving the following distribution coefficients: nickel, 1.17; cobalt, 0.18; aluminum, 0.10.

From the foregoing description, it will be apparent that the invention is unique and unobvious in using a chelating amine containing no dissociable proton and having a pK_a of between 3 and 9. In so doing, the system of the invention is not only highly selective for certain metal values, but allows for easy recovery using relatively mild acid conditions.

CLAIMS

1. An extractant system for the selective extraction of desired metal values from aqueous acidic ore leach liquors containing metal values comprising:
 - (a) an alkylaromatic sulfonic acid having a molecular weight of at least about 400,
 - (b) a chelating amine having a pK_a value for the amine group in the range of from 3 to 9 and further having at least two coordinating centers in the molecule, at least one such center being a ring nitrogen, and
 - (c) a water-immiscible diluent for (a) and (b).
2. The system of Claim 1 wherein component (b) has a pK_a of from 3.0 to 5.0.
3. The system of Claim 1 or 2 wherein component (b) is selected from picolylamines; oxazoles; benzoxazoles; pyridyl imidazoles and picolinic acid amides and esters.
4. The system of Claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein component (a) is a branched polyalkyl substituted naphthalene sulfonic acid.
5. The system of Claim 1 wherein (a) is dinonyl-naphthalene sulfonic acid and (b) is N-(p-dodecylbenzyl)-bis-picolylamine.
6. The system of any one of the preceding claims wherein nickel, cobalt and/or copper are the metal values selectively extracted from a solution containing the same and a second metal value.
7. A process for recovering a first metal value selected from cobalt, copper and nickel from an acidic, aqueous ore leach liquor containing said first metal value and a second metal value, the process comprising the steps of:
 - (1) contacting said leach liquor at a pH of below about 3.5 with a solvent-extractant system comprising:
 - (a) an alkylaromatic sulfonic acid having a molecular weight of at least about 400,

- (b) a chelating amine wherein the pKa value for the amine group is in the range of from 3 to 9 and further having at least two coordinating centers in the molecule, at least one such center being a ring nitrogen, and
(c) a water-immiscible diluent for (a), (b) and metal complexes of (a) and (b), to provide a solution of the first metal value in the extractant, and
- 5 (2) separating the thus-formed solution from the aqueous raffinate depleted in the first metal value, and 5
(3) recovering the first metal value from the separated solution.
8. The process of Claim 7 wherein component (b) has a pKa of from 3.0 to 5.0.
9. The process of Claim 7 or 8 wherein component (b) is selected from picolylamines, oxazoles; benzoxazoles; pyridyl imidazoles and picolinic acid esters and amides.
- 10 10. The process of Claim 7, 8 or 9 wherein component (a) is a branched polyalkyl substituted naphthalene 10
sulfonic acid.
11. The process of Claim 10 wherein (a) is dinonylnaphthalene sulfonic acid and (b) is N-(p-dodecylbenzyl)-bis-picolylamine.
12. An extractant system as claimed in Claim 1 substantially as hereinbefore described in any one of the 15
examples. 15
13. A process as claimed in Claim 7 substantially as hereinbefore described in any one of the examples.
14. A desired metal value when obtained by the employment of an extractant system as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6 or Claim 12, or by a process as claimed in any one of Claims 7 to 11 or Claim 13.

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(54) VERFAHREN ZUR EXTRAKTION VON KUPFER AUS WÄSSRIGEN LÖSUNGEN

(57) Die hydrometallurgische Kupfergewinnung unter Einsatz der Flüssig-Flüssig-Extraktion und Verwendung organischer Extragenzien besitzt bereits technische Bedeutung. Ein Entwicklungsziel stellt die Verbesserung der technischen Verfahren durch Einfuehrung billigerer Extragenzien mit hoher Selektivitaet dar. In der vorliegenden Erfindung wird diesem Ziel durch Anwendung von kostenguenstig und technisch einfach herzustellenden 2-(o-Hydroxyphenyl)-benzimidazolen entsprochen. Dabei wird die Loeslichkeit in organischen Medien durch Einfuehrung laengerer Kohlenwasserstoff-Reste und die pH-Funktionalitaet durch Einfuehrung acidifizierender Nitrogruppen gesteuert. Die Synthese erfolgt aus Salicylsaurederivaten und 1,2-Diaminobenzen bzw. dessen Derivaten.

Verfahren zur Extraktion von Kupfer aus wäßrigen Lösungen

Anwendungsgebiet der Erfindung

Die Erfindung bezieht sich auf das Gebiet der Hydrometallurgie und dient der Aufbereitung wäßriger Kupfersalzlösungen zur Metallgewinnung.

Charakteristik der bekannten technischen Lösungen

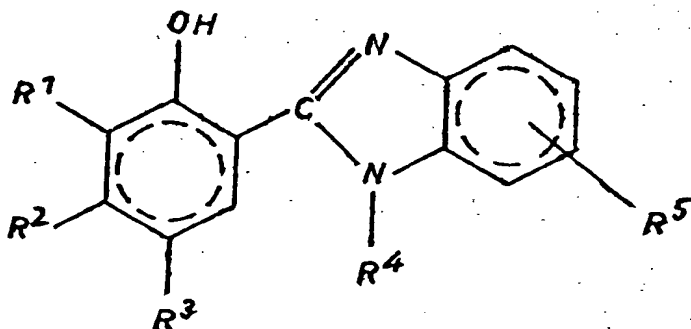
Für die Extraktion von Kupfer aus wäßrigen Metallsalzlösungen sind verschiedene Verfahren bekannt, die den Nachteil aufweisen, daß die Herstellung der eingesetzten Extraktionsmittel mit hohem ökonomischem Aufwand verbunden ist. Angewendet werden Extragenzien der LIX-Reihe (US-PS 3 655 347, US-PS 3 224 873) und der Kelex-Reihe (US-PS 3 637 711, US-PS 3 725 046). Einige andere Stoffe werden lediglich zur Anwendung vorgeschlagen (US-PS 3 637 476, US-PS 3 843 667, US-PS 4 123 435, DE-OS 2 703 593). Bei der Synthese der LIX-Verbindungen sind insbesondere solche Reaktionsschritte wie die Umlagerung unter Einwirkung von Aluminiumchlorid und die vollständige Oximierung von Ketonen technisch schwer zu beherrschen. Die Kelex-Verbindungen erfordern zu ihrer Herstellung zahlreiche, z.T. nicht einfach durchzuführende Syntheseschritte. Auch die Herstellung der weiteren vorgeschlagenen Extragenzien ist technisch und ökonomisch aufwendig.

Ziel der Erfindung

Ziel der Erfindung ist ein Verfahren, in dem mit einfach herstellbaren und demzufolge billigen Extraktionsmitteln Kupfer aus wäßrigen sauren Lösungen selektiv extrahiert werden kann.

Darlegung des Wesens der Erfindung

Die Aufgabe wird entsprechend der Erfindung dadurch gelöst, daß eine Metallsalzlösung mit der Lösung eines substituierten 2-(o-Hydroxyphenyl)benzimidazols der allgemeinen Formel



in einem organischen Lösungsmittel kontaktiert wird. Die beiden Phasen werden danach in bekannter Weise getrennt, und die organische Phase wird einer Rückextraktion mit verdünnter Mineralsäure unterworfen.

In der Formel bedeuten R^1 Wasserstoff, Chlor, eine Nitro- oder eine Alkylgruppe, R^2 Wasserstoff oder eine Alkoxygruppe, R^3 Wasserstoff, Chlor, eine Nitro- oder eine Alkylgruppe, R^4 und/oder R^5 Wasserstoff oder eine Alkylgruppe.

Die 2-(o-Hydroxyphenyl)benzimidazole sind leicht aus industriell zugänglichen Salicylsäurederivaten sowie Derivaten des 1,2-Diaminobenzens darstellbar. Zur Verringerung der Löslichkeit der Reagenzien in Wasser verwendet man zweckmäßig kern- oder N-alkylierte 1,2-Diaminobenzene, bzw. auch kern-alkylierte oder kernalkoxylierte Salicylsäuren und Salicylsäurederivate.

So sind zum Beispiel einsetzbar:

Salicylsäurephenylester, 5-Isononyl-salicylsäurephenylester, 3,5-Di-tert-butylsalicylsäure, 4-Alkoxy-salicylsäuremethylester, N-Dodecyl-1,2-diaminobenzene und 1,2-Diamino-4-alkylbenzene. Die Komponenten werden in einfacher Weise durch Er-

hitzen miteinander umgesetzt. Für technische Anwendungen ist die Reinigung durch Kristallisation nicht unbedingt erforderlich.

Ausführungsbeispiele

Beispiel 1

1-Octyl-2-(o-hydroxyphenyl)benzimidazol

Äquimolare Mengen von N-Octyl-1,2-diaminobenzen und Salicylsäurephenylester werden 4 Stunden auf 240 - 250 °C erhitzt. Das erhaltene Rohprodukt wird über das Hydrochlorid gereinigt.

Fp = 38 - 40 °C

Analyse	C	H	N
ber.	78,22	8,13	8,69
gef.	78,27	7,94	8,83

Ausbeute = 73 % d.Th.

Beispiel 2

1-Dodecyl-2-(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)benzimidazol

Äquimolare Mengen von N-Dodecyl-1,2-diaminobenzen und 5-Nitrosalicylsäurephenylester werden 4 Stunden auf 190 - 200 °C erhitzt und das erhaltene Rohprodukt durch Umkristallisieren aus n-Heptan gereinigt.

Fp = 65 °C

Analyse	C	H	N
ber.	70,89	7,85	9,92
gef.	70,94	7,74	10,08

Ausbeute = 67 % d.Th.

Beispiel 3

Eine salpetersaure Lösung, die 10 g/l Nitrat und 0,1 g/l Kupfer enthält, wird mit einer Lösung von 1 - 5 g/l 2(o-Hydroxyphenyl)benzimidazol in Amylalkohol im Phasenverhältnis $V_w/V_o = 1/1$ in innigen Kontakt gebracht. Dabei wird das Kupfer in einem pH-Bereich von 3,5 - 4,5 quantitativ extrahiert.

Beispiel 4

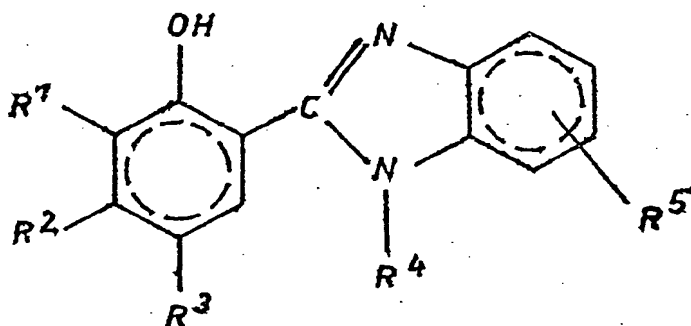
Eine salpetersaure Lösung, die 10 g/l Nitrat und 0,1 g/l Kupfer enthält, wird mit einer Lösung von 3 - 5 g/l 1-Octyl-2(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)benzimidazol in Toluol im Phasenverhältnis $V_w/V_o = 1/1$ extrahiert. Dabei wird das Kupfer in einem pH-Bereich von 3,5 - 4,5 quantitativ in die organische Phase überführt.

Beispiel 5

Eine salpetersaure Lösung, die 10 g/l Nitrat und 0,1 g/l Kupfer enthält, wird mit einer Lösung von 3 - 5 g/l 1-Octyl-2(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)benzimidazol in Chloroform im Phasenverhältnis $V_w/V_o = 1/1$ extrahiert. Dabei wird das Kupfer in einem pH-Bereich von 3 - 4 quantitativ in die organische Phase überführt.

Erfindungsanspruch

Verfahren zur Flüssig-Flüssig-Extraktion von Kupfer aus wäßrigen Metallsalzlösungen, gekennzeichnet dadurch, daß die Metallsalzlösung mit der Lösung eines substituierten 2-(o-Hydroxyphenyl)benzimidazols der allgemeinen Formel



in der R^1 Wasserstoff, Chlor, eine Nitro- oder eine Alkylgruppe, R^2 Wasserstoff oder eine Alkoxygruppe, R^3 Wasserstoff, Chlor, eine Nitro- oder eine Alkylgruppe, R^4 und/oder R^5 Wasserstoff oder eine Alkylgruppe bedeuten, in einem organischen Lösungsmittel kontaktiert wird, die beiden Phasen in bekannter Weise getrennt werden und anschließend die organische Phase der Rückextraktion unterworfen wird.